/ Inquin THE LIBERATOR

INER. etween 5th and Pine & Spruce.

HIA. iberal patronage g a continue ces and advice been successful neral experience

reparations to the and 3d prepara 6 Slippery Ela rs; Nerve Pow. Powder for head hers used for an Plasters ; Eme very pleasant to ture; Red Lini oothache Drops h cures radicall inpurities of the crofula, &c.; Dr. Preparations for c. These men These medi hooping cough, ysentery, worms e causes of decay

y's fire or erys el, chills or fever t; and, in short, omplaint, readily edicines-king ctions, measle at there are many every day to the such imposition may be incline another imposithe force of the predilections is and customs

will observe, that

are infallible ts for them a fair se of them in onir every other come all take them an , for a specified tial benefit, the em shall he utiously assens ontradiction, that botanic, and posdeleterious prin ese assertions, he is well known, in whose acqua en used with sucested may refer. Richard Howel Ignatius Beck, John F. Lewis, John Bowler,

Parris Salters, faceb Gilmere, ieorge Menoke la large number ave used his med emplete success. AL ORACLE, TICE TO YOUNG MOTHERS, be-mentary on the e of the Diseases ther with an ex

European Vegeof diseases, an mpoo Baths; to nerous fabricates of the enemy.'
Medicines out cviii. 4.] r the Authoress t her residence March 29.

TCE. iberator and the tion. ed their residen lay, are respecteave their name nard-street, and comply with the t is cheering g up so fast; l ight.' Let each avery periodic

he day will soon try will be ille onsecrated Lib ar Broadway. GLASS, rms his frien has established

treet, where rs for cleansing r stains in car to with despatch

eived. ABERATOR. E. Cutler, Exeter mbell, Windham. y Kimball, Amer Benjami iryport; Benjand, Salem; Edwarden, New-Bedfere

y. Orwell. Benson and Alû ter, Hartford; Wal Frederick Olney nterbury; Charle Haven. and John Berria Brooklyn; Charle Poughkeeps

int, Poughkeepsie nes W. Jonson, Eli Hazzard, Eu-corge Bowley, Ge herson, Wilming

a, Newark; Abi Suffum, James Me s. Philadelphia; J hester, Harrisburg ; John Peck, Car vn; Edward Reach alley Mill; William

nati; James Han each, Chillicoth Nettle Creek; No Port-au-Prince.

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WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TERMS.

Two Dollars per amoun, payable in advance.

All letters and communications must be post
that rule is imperative, in order to shield us
the requent impositions of our renemies. Those,
or the requent impositions of our renemies. Those,
or the requent in which their letters to be taken out of the Once by as, will be careful to pay their post-

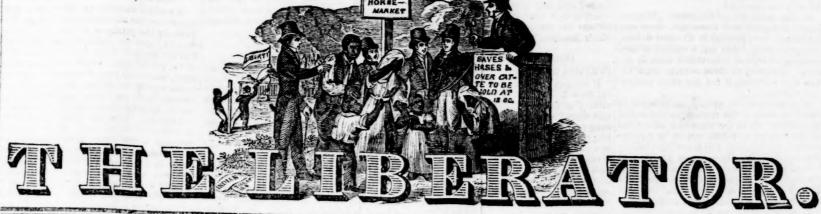
REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

TWe copy the following rational, consistent ient article from the Newburyport Herald. · the abolitionists propose a scheme This is news to us, and certainly rethe intelligence of the writer, who appears in the nobler race.' We thank this ' no. and for kindly admonishing the ignorant abohat in calling upon oppressors to do justly, ercy, and to walk humbly before God, they by of an interference FORBIDDEN BY THE It will be observed that in this almonists are said to 'discountenance inas impolitic and unnatural.' But in

athing about the obligation imposwe mean the leading divines, and e Constitution, and their strange t of all practical views, (this is es-meant for abolition lawyers, the ing more justifiable) have filled us

han any other men.

this this hot weather, that he forgot us.



VOL. IV. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

[SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

SLAVERY.

[From the Boston Courier.]

From the Boston Confer?

AMAIGAMATION.

AMAIGAMATION.

To the Elicitor of the Courts:

To the Second people, feel to two races?

ARRICHMENT PROPERTY OF THE COURT PROPERTY OF TH

anti-slavery party, on this point, is sustainable to the subject of the point of the subject of

a large slave inheritance, and is now in a tries then, as understood by its dis- non-slaveholding state, had been faithfully not a proper means of removing conversed with by a young sister in the l'any other means are more suitathey? This is an important bands, and a promise obtained that it would But it is a question which, we be carefully perused. After perusing part the Colonizationists can answer of the volume, it was thrown down in anger, but conscience reminding her of her promise she took the book up, and read it through. be advocate the immediate emancissid, I thank you for putting this book into my hands; and I must say, the statements

point of the best intentions in the world, and the fear time of the colored partic in existence, and has done after the all the remainder of his depict from possibly redeem, with the destination of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state; and as it most arrived the fear time of the state and as it most arrived the fear time of the state and as it most arrived the fear time of the state and as it most arrived the fear time of the state and as it most arrived the fear arrived particles, spreading a secret sense of insecurity and fear time of the times of the colorization. The fear time of the state and concluded, Rev. J. N. Danforth, who had been an active agent of the Colonization. Society of a rune of particles, spreading a secret sense of insecurity and fear time of the times of the arrived particles, spreading a secret sense of insecurity and fear time of the times of the state and subject to may be, to every intent, evaded, by day and ruin the domestic enjoyments, the day of the search of the state and unqualified approbation. (1) the fear time and unqualified approbation. (2) the fear ti

will perhaps calm the animosity of 'hose who are unable to listen to the Declaration of Index, the conduct of the Abolidary and equal rights, from their anxiety and equal rights, from their anxiet [From the Emancipater.]

A NOBLE YOUNG LADY.

A pious young lady, who is sole heir to voice of humanity and smothering the strug-

voice of humanity and smothering the struggles of public conscience—thereby challenging against the nation the wrathful visitations of an avenging God.

It is a blot upon our name, generating discord and disunion at home, paralysing our influence abroad—exposing us to the contempt of the nations—putting back the progress of just and enlightened principles—screetly charging the religion of Christ with imbecility, and impeding the moral renovation of the world.

Impressed with the truth of these principles, and entertaining such views of the nation Society to the continued support of our charges, and entertaining such views of the nation society in the continued support of our charges, and entertaining such views of the nation of the world.

The resolutions were all adopted without debate.

The resolutions were all adopted without debate.

The resolutions were all adopted without debate. ever looked apon the schemes of She returned it, and with tears in her eyes imbecility, and impeding the moral renova-

'Many daughters have done virtuously, but ultimate aim their entire elevation to the thou excellest them all.'

S. A. | condition of a free, enlightened and religious a difference?

(2) The gentleman must have a marvellous faith.

Setting the continued of the committee o

[For the Liberator.]

FRIEND GARRISON-Will you publish the following correction of the report of a riot at Norwich, and append to it the Constitution of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, which was formed in that place

Your fellow-laborer, A. A. PHELPS.

[From the Transcript.]

and, I hank you for potting this book into the world.

I must do be a first them where you and world with the traft of them principles and contracting well where the whole face of the state of the sta

statement of facts. If you will give it a place in your columns, you will oblige

your columns, you will oblige
Yours respectfully,
AMOS: A. PHELPS,
Agent of the A. A. S. Society.
Boston, July 17, 1834.

NORWICH FEMALE ANTI-BLAVERY 80. CIETY.

Whereas, we believe that the slavery existing in these United States is a gross vitilation of the law of God and of the fundamental principles of our gov-crument, and is therefore sin, and only sin, on the part of those who practise it, or affect the practice of it,—and whereas we recognize it has a duty, incumbent on all of every sex, class, and a outtion in society, to do what they can to bring halividuals and the community to an immediate and full repentance for this sin, hadis metion from a repentance that is gradual; and that this can be done, as in the case of interpretance, only by a radical reform in individual, and by consequence, in public sentiment;—and whereas, we believe that we can act most efficiently to this end, only by an organized offort.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into a Society for this purpose, to be governed by the following those who practise it, or anet the practice of by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Norwich, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. The fundamental principles of this Society are that slaveholding is sin, and that immediate emancipation, without the condition of expatriation, is the duty of the master and the right of the slave.

ART. 3. The leading object of this Society is, to do what it can, by moral and religious means, to secure the immediate and entire emancipation of our enslaved brethren and sisters, in distruction from an emancipation that is gradual and partial.

This Society will also aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improve-

ter and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, by correcting prevailing and worked prejudices, and by endeavoring to obtain for them an equality with the whites of civil and religious privileges but will never countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force.

ART. 4. This Society will co-operate in the great work of reform on the subject of slavery, by the circulation of publications, and by availing itself of other appropriate means for the correction of public sentiment in its own immediate sphere of action. ic sentiment in its own immediate sphere of action, and also by the collection of funds to aid on its work

ART. 5. Any person, who assents to the above ART. 5. Any person, who assents to the above principles, objects and measures, may become a member of the Society by signing this Constitution.

ART. 6. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Managers, who shall be chosen annually, and shall together constitute an Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the Society.

ART. 7. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the 4th of July each year, for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as

ing on the 4th of July each year, for the choice of of-ficers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President, at the request of any three members of the Society, or by a majority of the Executive Committee.

any three members of the Executive Committee.

ART. 8. This Constitution may be altered or ART. 8. This Constitution of the Society, by a amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

NEW-BEDFORD. Extract of a letter from an estcemed colored

i-Slavery Society formed in this town on Thursday last-so you see New-Bedford is coming up to the help of the good cause.'

MY DEAR GARRISON :

NEW-YORK, June 27.

I am confined to the city now on business conected with our precious cause; although I expect to leave occasionally as a lecturer during the year. The Lord has put it into my heart to commence an enterprise for which I have long felt in secret-that of preaching to our despised and defiled colored brethren and sisters, located in that deep ditch of noral putrescence,- the Five Points.' I have gone forward there alone-hired a hall-given my notices from house to house-and thus far have met with

good success. God's hand, it seems to me, is in the

work-and although I do nothing, and feel not as I

ought respecting it-a voice I love to hear whispers :

Fear not, I am with thee.' You will pray for me,

tatedly; won't you, dear brother? And do ask

the brethren at the Monthly Concert so to remember But I am engaged in two other important tasks 1-the compilation of a history of the Free People of Color in the United States, pursuant to a vote passed at the last Convention; 2-in writing a book

against Theatres. There is an under current of feeling flowing here, although it does not create many eddies on the sur-

[From the Journal of Commerce, of July 16.]

CAUSES OF THE LATE RIOTS. Order and tranquillity being again restored but in the gross,—and that a number of men to the city, it may be proper to inquire briefly into the causes of the late disturbances, ciety, were privy to them several days be-We instance--

1. The indiscreet zeal of the abolitionists. tors of them. the whole community. (!!!!)

2. The course pursued by some of the newsthe proceedings of the abolitionists have been, it can and ought to be expected, that Five Points, plunder went hand in hand they will abstain from appeals to mob vic- with the work of demolition or invasion. from the Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday, 8th inst. at the same time bearing in mind that it was but the sequel of a series of most inflammatory paragraphs, which had appeared in successive numbers of that paper, calculated to arouse the indignation of the rabble against the abolitionists:

'The riot at Chatham Street Chapel last evening, was it not continued and carried on by the negroes themselves? The white citizens present were there with no disposition to disturb the blacks. It was the Sacred Music Society that interfered, as they were perfectly justified in doing; and when they mildly assisted on their clear rights, they were beaten—

Chairan Street Chapel to-night, we caution the colored people of this city against attending it. No one who saw the temper which prevailed last night, can doubt that if the blacks continue to allow themselves to be made the tools of a few blind zealots, the consequences to them will be most serious.'

This well known summons, (for in a land of laws, the semblance of order must be preserved,) was sure to be obeyed. Let not the reader be deceived by the hypocritical pretensions of regard for the safety of the negroes: this was only to keep up appearances. There was to be no public meeting at Chatham street chapel that night: none had been notified, none was to be held, and none was held, except by the rioters who assembled at the Courier's bidding and broke into the house. This was the first of the three nights of violence which have disgraced this city. The scenes are so fresh in the recollection of our readers, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. The same eyes which looked forward to these scenes with desire, winked at them while they were acting, and now look back upon them with approbation. The following is from the Courier and Enquirer of Friday:

'In the present instance, no one who has had an opportunity to witness the impression made on the popular mind by the doctrines openly promulgated by the immediate abolitionists and amalgamators, can wonder that such an ebullition of feeling was the consequence, as that which has evinced itself. ***

When they openly and publicly promulgate doctrines which outrage public feeling, they have no right to demand protection from the people they thus insult.'

may be its failings, never stimulated rebellion against the laws, and never received three cheers from a mob after the rebellion had been consummated. Why a distinction should be made in favor of a thing a thought the same and characters of the advocates of those measures, as to degrade them in public estimation, and to draw around their ears a lawless, drunken mob. Neither would a similar course be justified, toward him who should happen to stand alone in a community 'In the present instance, no one who has had an

sirable state of public feeling, we take pride in it. Let our political opponents make the most of the

credibly informed that after the sacking of Mr. Lewis Tappan's house on Thursday night, some one shouted, 'Three cheers for Colonel Webb!' which were promptly rendered.

The Times of Friday had a paragraph quite worthy of being associated with the one last quoted; though on Monday its article breathed a spirit more congenial to a government of laws.

[From the Times of Friday.]

In this city the public excitement against the abolitionists has now arrived at an almost incredible pitch. They have but themselves to blame for the consequences of their rash violation of law and decorner, their wrathful denunciations of their fellow be hoped they will profit by in after days upon other

gone decidedly to encourage the rioters, though, of getting ahead of others in the matter of we are sure, the Editors had no such intencensures they have bestowed upon the riot- them away, or that they should be left as beaers have been left quite in the back-ground. cons of warning to others who should follow that even deserved censures might be properly withheld from such men as Dr. Cox and weapons against a party already subdued by others against whom the vengeance of the the force of public opinion, which had been mob is directed, until the indignation is over- called forth by the sturdy defenders of the

3. We mention as a third cause, the spirit struction, that last Sunday night, when many of the churches and lecture rooms were closed for fear of the mob, Tammany Hall fellow-oitizens .- New-York Truth. was brilliantly lighted up for the meeting of infidels, who carried on their mummery without the slightest apprehension of danger.

The buildings which have been attacked, are six churches, (belonging to four different | denominations;) one school-house, occupied house and store occupied by Elders of churches; and a number of houses occupied tion of some colored persons, the vengeance of the mob has been exclusively directed against churches, ministers, and elders. At the sacking of Mr. Tappan's house, a fellow was heard to say that every rascal of a church member ought to be thrown off the dock; or to that effect. We think therefore we see inscribed on the banner of this guilty throng, ENMITY TO THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

4. The fourth cause we shall mention, is the impunity of the rioters at the late elec-The success of the mob then, and the cheap-bought fun they had at the expense

cessity of inflicting severe punishment upon him. all who are convicted.

pect it will prove that these riots were premeditated,-not perhaps in all their details, fore they occurred, if not the chief instiga-

On this point we need not enlarge. The 6. A cause which greatly contributed to evidences of the fact are before the eyes of swell the ranks of the rioters, was the desire of the persons arrested, and other circumt stances, we conclude that the whole thieving tain abolitionists had been sorted with in population of the city were eventually conpapers. While it cannot be expected that stances, we conclude that the whole thieving papers. While it cannot be expected that stances, we conclude that the whole thier have been maked, but the messagers should withhold their comments from natters so thrust upon their notice as the stances. We infer it also from natters so thrust upon their notice as the proceedings of the abolitionists have the fact, that in the destruction near the left that in the left that in the left that in the left that the model that the whole the manufact, such that in the left that the whole the men that the whole the manufact, such that in the left that the whole the manufact is the manufact that the whole the manufact that the whole the manufact that the whole that the whole the manufact that the whole the manufact that the whole the manufact that the whole that the whole that the whole the manufact that the whole that the whole that the whole that the whole the manufact that the whole that the whole the whole that the whole that the whole that the whole the whole the whole the whole the whole the whole that the whole the whole the whole the whole the whole the wh

the Pilgrims, the Huguenots, and every other genuine aspirant after liberty. This doctrine of muzzling the lips or the press, by any thing more than the influence of public sentiment, will never do. It is a doctrine much better fitted to the latitude of St. Peteenth century.

have any permanent quiet, so long as the both private character and private property week at the Bowery Theatre,—it was the principal instigator of the riots against the of vituperation and abuse. On Monday, 14th inst., after stating that the Abolition Society, as such, had nothing the advocate of a moderate use to do with it.) because its tendency was, to might esteem a necessary stimulant, though to do with it.) because its tendency was, to might esteem a necessary stimulant, though not half so incendiary in its character, nor half so dangerous, as a great many articles the last few days, sufficient proof that the people of which have appeared in the Courier and Enquirer within the last two months, tending for freedom will have fled forever. we care, whether at each fresh accession stroy the city ?- Journal of Commerce.

Public Opinion operating on the Press .-No sooner did our Mayor issue his proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to aid endeavors to induce the negroes to re-enact the endeavors to induce the negroes to re-enact the endeavors to induce the negroes to re-enact the mobs which for several successive nights community have taught them a lesson, which it is to have infested our city, than some of our daily papers, which had by their connivance and anguage set the mob on in their work of the influence of the Commercial Advertiser has proscription, and began to run on in the hope ndiscriminate censure of the rioters. Afraid beginning to set against them would sweep With all due deference, it does seem to us their criminal course, they hastened to retrieve their error by turning their blunted peace of the city.

We hope that if we have another scene

by colored families. Thus, with the excep- disgraced our city for the few days past are might and main to imitate their betters. and orderly community.'

We have intimated that the riots were in- selves do not hesitate to injure one anothtigated by certain incendiary presses. The er? Courier & Enquirer has been first and fore-

5. The actors behind the scene. We susnotions on the subject.—A Y. Working able and pious men, the deacon and his compeers.—N. York Transcript.

of the wilderness, where we can think, speak refractory and insolent. This is probably and act, according to the dictates of our own true in many instances, and the consequenlate no law. And so will say every freeman, same as of the insolence of white servants, worthy of the name. So would have said a discharge from employment and the loss of sympathy.

The abolitionists are not the only men

whose misfortune it has been to preach unpopular doctrines : doctrines which were supposed, at the times when they were contended against, to be subversive of the public tersburgh than of New-York: to the dark-ness of the Middle Ages, than to the nine-There is scarcely an existing sect of Christians which did not in their infancy go through It is very doubtful whether the city will the ordeal of persecution. But we had thought that at this day, and in this country, Courier and Enquirer exists among us. It were secure from assaults so disgraceful to was a principal cause of the riots at the last human nature. Doctrines and opinions are election,—an extract from it, posted about fair subjects for the criticism of the press, the city in handbills, occasioned the riot last but it is not fair that the names of those who

abolitionists,—and, for the honor of leading a mob, it would at any time turn the city of the Temperance Society are as odious as into a scene of terror and confusion. The the views of the abolitionists are here or in Grand Jury have presented McDowall's Jour- New-York. They are believed to be innal as a nuisance,-a paper which, whatever fringements on unalienable private rights; may be its failings, never stimulated rebel- and yet it would not square with propriety an abolition handbill, (though it appears that should happen to stand alone in a community the Abolition Society, as such, had nothing the advocate of a moderate use of what he

sation amongst them of their wicked and absurd directly to the results we have witnessed.

describes, much less to permit the practice of them. It is relicted to the results we have witnessed.

It is relicted to the results we have witnessed out adverting to some portions of the account always and at the carry time to some portions of the account. laws, and at the same time to encourage their violation. If a fire were kindling in some part of the city, which threatened a editor of which, seems at least to have for-For the countenance and encouragement afforded by the Courier, the rioters have manifested a becoming gratitude. We are credibly informed that after the sacking of instead of water, know-ingly, again and again and again,—and when of the citizens of New-York are told that of the citizens of New-York are told that he saw the mischief he was doing, should they cannot enjoy the protection of the laws still pour on oil, till it was feared all the ef- unless they will surrender one of their most forts of the firemen, and police, and military, important privileges; and then they are and volunteer citizens, would be unable to charged with having excited a spirit of inarrest the progress of the flames—what subordination among the blacks. Now it should we think of him? And what should appears to us at this distance from the scene of oil, he professed his desire that the fire is most strongly manifested among the whites, might be extinguished, or with the frankness and that the declaration, that 'no force, civil of a man, declared that he intended to de- or military, can control their infuriated desperation,' is poorly calculated to allay it.

THE FIRST MOB.

We are informed by a gentleman who was present at the attack on Lewis Tappan's house, that we have underrated the characmobs which for several successive nights ter of the gentry who composed that mob. He assures us they were very different from those by whom the succeeding mobs were We are sorry to add, that in our opinion destruction, drew back from their work of ing, among whom were sundry members of churches, and particularly one DEACON. Now we should not have suspected this, that one tion. They have dwelt so much upon the that the current of indignation which was any man, having any particular claim to repious man would prey upon another; or that spectability, would be found engaged in the lawless act of breaking open a man's house and destroying his property. But as we are ollows that we have wronged the loafers, idlers, and vagabonds, in laying to their charge what was actually done by deacons. surch members, and such like friends of ple

order, law, and gospel. Thus having restored the character of the of agrarianism and infidelity. We put these like those just past, the Courier & Enquirer, first mob, and rescued the idlers, loafers, and things together, because they generally go the Commercial Advertister, the Times, and, together. It was noticed as a fact full of inwe are sorry to add, the Journal of Comfirst led the way in the acts of lawless viofirst led the way in the acts of lawless vio merce, will take a different course, and save lence, let us look for a moment at the glothemselves from the just censure of their rious example set by those honorable mobocrats of the first water. They went and destroyed Mr. Tappan's property, and then More Rioling .- After our paper went to having won sufficient laurels, concluded to press on Wednesday evening, we learnt that rest from their labors-to go quietly to bed disgraceful proceedings had taken place at and do no more mischief. But they had set the Bowery Theatre and at Chatham Chapel, an example to others which they were not as had been anticipated from certain incen- slow to follow. It was a fine thing to have as a church; three houses of clergymen; a diary publications in some of the daily papers. such respectable, pious, and honorable men We entirely concur with the Evening Post for examplars in the way of violating the in the remark, that 'if the riots which have laws; and they cried hurrah, and fell to with to be often repeated, we shall soon cease to 'Let us do our share of the business,' said have any claim to the character of a decent they. 'Why should we be squeamish about injuring the citizens, when the citizens them-

> Thus they reasoned. The example had most in exciting the lawless, dastardly, and been set from a high quarter, and they were most in exciting the lawless, mastardly, and unjust proceedings against the rights of the unjust proceedings against the rights of the blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery blacks, and the Sun has much of the Great of blacks, and the Sun has much of the Bowery
> Theatre riot to answer for.
>
> If the colored people do any thing that is
> unlawful, let them be proceeded against acing the matter further than they had intended,
> the beautiful of the will sink to the lowest
> they began at length to be exceedingly
> cording to law; and if a foreign play actor
> they began at length to be exceedingly
> alarmed and to wish to put a store to it. A
> depths of vice, incurring the scorn of friend.
> They were denounced as analogometers for those who to-uay, used them
> the first as instruments in the cause of faction. For
> when once a man sells himself for wealth,
> the has destroyed the last principle of honor
> or virtue, and he will sink to the lowest
> have, on all suitable occasions, of those who to-uay, used them
> the first as instruments in the cause of faction. For
> when once a man sells himself for wealth,
> the has destroyed the last principle of honor
> or virtue, and he will sink to the lowest
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> the first as instruments in the cause of faction. For
> when once a man sells himself for wealth,
> the has destroyed the last principle of honor
> or virtue, and he will sink to the lowest
> have, on all suitable occasions of these outrages.
> They were denoused as analogometers for

VOICE OF THE We hope the magistrates will see the ne- ronage from the establishmer that employs of the authorities and the spirit of the citihim. When these means faito produce the desired end, then it will be the enough to

have regretted, for some dayspast, the trif- been to put down the Abolitionists and the real authors. Who are they? Who are the sessions, his good name, it is not to be won- be found to uphold such riots. But it seems pre-eminently responsible for the late notobeen made, in a manner perfectly intelligible to those upon whom they were intended to operate. Take for example the following, from the Courier and Enquirer, of Theorem 1. Success pressing their indignation though the press, Enquirer, appear to have encouraged and for more than a year past, industriously cir-

-We, the People.

The colored people of New York are clear in this matter. Except in the single instance of Monday evening, when they were rudely disturbed in their lawful meeting, it does not appear that they have engaged in riots. They have been the objects of hellish outrage night after night, and have scarcely resisted. It was publicly recorded of them also, after the tumults attending the late election, that not one of them had been known to unite with the foreigners and degraded white Americans in those disgraceful riots. This forbearance will turn to their account when wise men come to their senses. It is most ungenerous to attribute such

disturbances to anti-slavery men, 'the head and front of whose offending' is, that they broach principles which happen to be unpopular, and disseminate them in lawful and peaceable assemblies.

This 'excess of riot,' if at all attributable to the agitation of the anti-slavery question, only proves that the system of slavery is most deeply intrenched in the interests and prejudices, and passions of men. And if this is the appalling fact now, to such an extent that it is impossible to agitate the question of duty, what will the evil soon become by being hushed up?-Lowell Observer.

Our exchange papers from every quarter condemn in unmeasured terms, the late tuequal and just laws and we have the it is the duty of every individual who is a the first rank for respectability and character. who is desirous of promoting the peace and happiness of his fellow-citizens, whether he is a Colonizationist or an Abolitionist, to avoid exciting that deep and indignant feeling in the mass of the community, which not unfrequently the origin of dreadful mas-violence which has disgraced the city, and have no law and no government

ists, as a body, were engaged in the riots, the mob, that they were aware of the extent but we have styled them 'Colonization riots' to which it would carry them, but they have because they were instigated by colonization found it easier to light up a fire than to ex- houses. We know of no man w Now it papers, particularly the Courier and Enquirer, tinguish it when it is raging .- Worcester Spy. tributed more to this work of des whose conductors will unfortunately go 'unof action, that the spirit of insubordination whipt of justice,' while some of their less guilty tools will probably meet with merited punishment - New- York Sentinel

These violent acts of a lawless mob are deeply to be deprecated, and are altogether unjustifiable. When men are to be punished for the mere expression of their opinions by midnight attacks upon their persons and property, the 'reign of terror' has indeed commenced.—Salem Register.

FREEDOM OF OPINION.

As there exists great excitement now in the community, in regard to the proceedings of the mobs which have set at defiance all order and law, and have visited the sacred rights of persons and property, I have been thinking that two suggestions, which have passed through my mind, might be profitably communicated to your readers through the medium of the 'Truth.' It is this:-We assured this absolutely was the case, then it are told that public opinion is opposed to the doctrines of anti-slavery. Well, suppose it Would it not be more conformable to

the genius of our government, for the peoto assemble in an orderly, peaceable nanner, and pass resolutions expressive of their disapprobation, than wantonly to destroy the property of those whom they op- broke into the theatre, when they were pose? By the precedent now adopted, the Jacksonmen might say, their opinion is public opinion, and pull down any man's house, who dared to contradict it. The Whigs might contend, that they were the standard of correct political principles, and of course, mob the Jacksonites. But they do not do this.

They both hold their meetings in comparations to be found to lead them on, provided of indignation from an insulted there is reason to believe that the civil and on their own heads, by their improvements the comparation of their own heads, by their improvements the civil and the c quiet, and pass resolutions, and make speeches, in their own favor. Freedom of speech and of the press, on any important the object of their hostility, that they may ubject, ought to be permitted without molestation .- New-York Truth.

New-York, we have neither the means for being the chief promoters of the New-York

THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK, Gotten up by the 'Courier and Enquirer,' and the 'Commercial Advertiser.'

In another column we have given some account of the outrages committed in New York by the partizans of the Colonization Society,* and the opposers of abolition. We feel the deepest shame that such violations FURTHER DISTURBANCES NEW YORK. The city of New-York has recently been of the public peace, and of the rights of cit-If we may judge from the one of some of the hearte of a succession of riots, which the theatre of a succession of riots, which the New-York papers, almosthe whole population of that city have gne absolutely mad upon the subject of AntiSlavery. We have regretted for some days are the triff to the city of New-York has recently been to have regretted for some of the public peace, and of the rights of clark the public peace, and of the rights of the public peace, and of the rights of the public peace, and of the rights of the rights of the peace, and of the rights of the peace, and of the rights of the righ the fact, that in the destruction near the of the right of opinion, even though that five Points, plunder went hand in hand with the work of demolition or invasion.

7. Efforts were made to connect other.

7. Efforts were made to connect other. Their papers, 'the Courier and Enquirer,' and some others; but, so far as appears, without not having either the ability ir means of exwould vent it upon the personal chattels of stimulated the rioters in their unlawful and culating (through a larger portion of the takes the helm, instead of passion, prejudice, or phrenzy, the outrages of the past week will be denounced by every friend of the the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week will be denounced by every friend of the least week w will be denounced by every friend of the constitution, every lover of order and law, every tolerant man, every humane man, and tails and constitution are the sufference of th every tolerant man, every humane man, and tain and express his opinions pon a general parts of the country who appear to countent the hatred, and direct the blind zeal of the parts of the country who appear to countent the hatred, and direct the blind zeal of the parts of the country who appear to countent the hatred, and direct the blind zeal of the above all, by every Christian. What! has duestion of expediency, however unpopular it come to this, that in free America, men those opinions may be; then have we indeed cannot express their opinions, because the cannot express their opinions, because the lost that liberty of speech which our puritan whole community almost, holds to opposite opinions? Or admitting that no sentiments is not expressed at the riots during the recent and disgusted at the riots during the recent of bleeding humanity—ay, the cause of milopinions? Or admitting that no sentiments is not pretended that the abditionists had done more. It is said that their proposition prove, are an infurialed mob to act as censors of the pulpit and the press? Are they may be uttered but such as the majority appeared but the problem of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races is revolting to the public taste, and disgust-ing it to do it, not by tearing down arguments, but by demolishing churches and dwellings,—by demolishing churches and dwellings,—by so, that we think there would be little danger of carrying the object into effect, though appeared in their proposition. It is said that that proposition are the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races is revolting to the public taste, and disgust-ing it is revolting to the public taste, and disgust-ing it is revolting to the public taste, and disgust-ing it is revolting to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, or to amalgamate the white and colored races of citizens to hear a black preacher, sors of the pulpit and the press? Are they is revolting to the public taste, and disgustpression of the Abolitionists. It was owing On the following day, Wednesday, the same paper contained a furious paragraph against the abolitionists, which concluded as follows:

We hope this is the last disgraceful scene of the YCourier and Enquiry the object into effect, though they should continue to preach it until the sounding of the final trump. It is said also of the kind that our country will ever with the disgraceful proceedings took place there is an especially the northern States, and especially the northern States, where we can think speak the violet to the exertions of the 'Courier and Enquiry of the kind that our country will ever with the disgraceful proceedings took place there is a fall, intended to prevent the formation of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. And the New-York Anti-Slavery Society we may fairly attribute to them, more perpeople to assemble together for the peacea- we may fairly attribute to them, more perble discussion of any and every subject of haps than to any other agents of the projudgments, right or wrong, provided we vicces of their insolence will be precisely the interest to them, will be sacredly preserved. slavery party, the succession of riots that have recently occurred .- The style, in which Messrs. Webb and Stone have remarked and order, the Courier assailed upon these transactions, (more than half ex-

> urge on the populace to further outrage.
>
> Now we would ask the intelligent and candid, what does this procedure of the pro slavery party prove? What, but that they are conscious they cannot meet the opposers of American oppression and cruelty, in fair discussions!—If they could disprove our statements, refute our arguments, or turn the point of our appeal, are they indeed such men, that they would still, of choice, resort to the base means they have been using? We are unwilling to think they are so bad. Is it not rather because they foresee that moral means can never effect their purposes, that they resort to brute force? We think so. Let the intelligent and candid judge .-Brooklyn Unionist.

cusing) is adapted, if it be not designed, to

had designed to occupy the Chapel, it was evident that the objects of the meeting had been abandoned, and the friends of Colonization thereupon entered, organized a meeting, passed resolutions in favor of their even against the control of the control of their even against the control of the control of their even against the control of and peaceably dispersed .- N. their own opinions, and Y. Daily Advertiser.

Disgraceful Riots .- During the last ten or twelve days, New-York has been the scene of some of the most disgraceful riots that have ever been witnessed in this country, the more so, as they have been produced, as we verily believe, or, if they have not been prolycad they have been greatly aggravated, prejudices of the populace, by a portion of he papers of that city, some of which claim They have not been willing to confine their opposition to those, with whom they differed had not been with whom they differed been proposed to the confine their opposition to those, with whom they differed been willing to confine their opposition. opidion, to argument and reason, but have denounced them as incendiaries, fanatics, and traitors, and have, on more than one occa- ERS. sion, by artful appeals to the most malignant passions, directly encouraged the species of carried terror and dismay into the bosom of the city, and yet contin every family there. We do not think, when riots to the abolitionists, as if they were exciting the malignant passions of tion of opinions, in this cour

THE NEW YORK RIOTS. The origin of the wicked and disgraceful

scenes which have recently been enacted in N. York, is beginning to be well understood in the community, and to be attributed to its true cause. Newspapers have been found in various parts of the country, and some even in New-York City-papers, too, which are opposed to the Abolitionists-which do not hesitate to declare their conviction that those infamous riots were first instigated and then kept up, by the tone of certain leading prints in that city. In such a place as New-York, there are always thousands of men of desperate character and desperate fortunes, hanging loose upon society, in whom the spirit of mischief and outrage lies dormant, only while restrained by considerations of personal safety, and is ready to break out there whenever those considerations cease to operate. Of such men as these, a considera- in the mob and inefficient mag able portion of the actors in the late riots in the fact that some few individu undoubtedly consisted. That they were actuated by a disposition to do mischief, and popular opinions! Of course, some of them, no doubt, by a desire to plunder, rather than by any particular hostility disapprove, may have his house to the Abolitionists, is affirmed by several of and then be liable to a prosecuti the New-York papers, and is to be inferred ing incited the mob to do it! The also from their conduct on the evening they is as good as their law in the great just as ready to commit violence on one set of men as another, and would attack a theatre, a church, or the dwellings of the Aboli- the Commercial, and Courier and En tionists whichever the leaders might direct. rather justify than condemn the

With such a population, it is always easy rages lately committed in that to get up a riot whenever zealous, active men say the abolitionists have broug there is reason to believe that the civil au- on their own heads, by their imp thority will connive at it, or that public And pray, gentle reader, what do opinion is so unfavorably disposed towards pose these terrible abolitionists had calculate on trangressing the laws with im- than having been present at the punity. It was on such a population, so predisposed to acts of unlawful violence, that respectable colored people. O mo Riots.—Being at a great distance from the press of New-York had been for some time exerting a most pernicious influence.

Article press of New-York had been for some time exerting a most pernicious influence. disposition of charging any set of men with Artful appeals have been made to their feel-beside, or walking with a negro, ings, their passions, and their prejudices; and is meted out without restraint riots. The miserable cravens that have attempted to destroy freedom of opinion by excited, there is little room left for the inmobs and riots, by whomsoever instigated to fluence of reason. The Abolitionists were The character of such men as Dr. Co their work of destruction, could to-morrow represented as a set of men neither deserve the Messrs. Tappans, is no safeguard of the watchmen and police, has emboldened insults those whose money he has received, alarmed, and to wish to put a stop to it. A depths of vice, incurring the scorn of friend, the present gang to try the same experiment. Let him be punished by a withdrawal of pat-

prepared to violate the decencies of to light up the torch of civil war in the Some of the papers plainly munity. Some of the papers plainly ted, that, as it was a case which would not reach, the people ought it in hand, and put them down! incitements, is it to be wondered, if fourth of July, when under the stimulus of the poison administer by the thousands of grog shops wi New York abounds, a mob should ted to break up by violence the the Chatham-street Chapel, when dress on Slavery was to have been The riot took place, and the pape we allude, instead of coming good order, and the support spoke of it, as, at the worst, rathe offence, and poured out all their a on the Abolitionists, as the cause of turbance. On this principle all riots may be justified, and their v demned. This course adopted pers contained in itself the very essence of mobism; and it is not cession of riots, that every may alarmed for his own safety and family and property, and that the thorities were obliged to call to the whole military force of the city for storation of good order.

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It is proper to add, that several which had been stated as facts by ti and which had a powerful influ moting the riots, such as, that per ferent colors were intentionally gether, alternately, in the seats at the ham-street Chapel, &c., have size contradicted in the same papers, and ted to be incorrect.—Ibid.

It is rather singular that a ne speak in unequivocal condemnation New-York riots, without an atter tify it with the Anti-Slavery Soci New-York Evening Post was the press in that city which conde with manly denunciation, withou sneering allusion to the Aboliti return for this manifestation of prompter of the plan of partico gamation, and strongly hinted ought to direct its vengeance office. So in this city the Advoc the only daily press that has no York rioters with censures of the timony in favor of the supremacy we meet the following significant seems directly to invite person We have enough of our own hands this warm weather, and the fer the editor of the Commercia erator. He has been ambition time of establishing his press a wark of religion ' against Abner K and the champion of the constitution Mr. Garrison, and we would not on count stand in the way of the pro seems to anticipate for getting get up, that our Mayor is a militar prompt, energetic, though concil gentlemanly character. He will no the laws to be mobbed down .- Bush Advocate.

'The Daily Advocate of yes he New-York riots, says they nation of a set of men to preven

Jury as PUBLIC NUISANCES, and wholesome and salutary coat of TAR AND

the Editor of the N. Y. Comme inflammatory appeals against the A very meetings .- 1b.

The Mayor of New-York has issu proclamation, flattering the meb, by the men whose houses they are pul misguided, misjudging and in whose conduct is repugnant to sense of the community. is a disgrace to the city and its magistrate, besides containing a for it assured the citizens that the would be protected, and yet the s

Almost all the New-York pape apologize for the Riots that he by persons opposed to Anti-The fault, they seem to think, does houses are torn down, happen holds opinions in New-York, w

We are very serry to find that a f the leading papers in N. York, part guilty of doing? Why nothing met

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fury are misguided men, yet they must ncies of life, and lested. And what does a mob war in the com proclamations like these, which are s plainly intime o increase rather than allay exwhich the laws We have not the least doubt that ought to take men of high standing in Newered, that on the the meeting been delivered River Weekly Recorder.

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nitted to the Union.' Society shall aim to elevate the char-

raging their intellectual, moral and improvement, and by removing pubce, that thus they may, according with the whites, of civil and revileges; but this Society will nevny way, countenance the oppressed

s disclaimed, any desire to proon of slavery (which near y the whole

ry in the United States, and hable to imadversion. senous objections, as we have set forth in our publications, we have deemed ly to oppose its claims, but we feel atemplated this mouth, was on the ours; that no meeting of any

gated among us, we do not wish to You, or the Common Council, with

BOSTOM

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

when the objects of our Society, we the objects of our Society and the Editors of the Commercial by the Editors of the Commercial, that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial, that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial, that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial, that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and that the continuation and organization of the Commercial that self-inct and the Commercial that

published in the Liberator.

AMOS A. PHELPS, President. BENJAMIN C. BACON, Secretary.

ag their rights by resorting to appear, and by whomsoever exercised, it is Whatever the wisdom and prudence of this force? are our sentiments, undisguisedly trammelled soul; for 'whether it be right in ture of things there can be no innocent neuly expressed. We disclaim, and

eas to the slaves; we have done Rev. Mr. Williams, (published in our last temporal and eternal interests of millions of excite resistance to the laws; we number,) urging him 'to resign, at once, his connection, in every department, with the Anti-Slavery Society, and to make public his resignation, excites in us a righteous displeasure. True, its language is not positived by dictatorial—true, it does not read, 'I common able because of its instinuating terms. It is so of God to all such as are oppressed and in the Anti-Slavery Society, and to make public his son against the government of God, and in humanity to man, to counsel moral non-regarding at the end of his constitution, although but few disconstitution, although but few disconstitut Anti-Slavery Society, and to make public his humanity to man, to counsel moral non-rearts and consciences of our fellow- pleasure. True, its language is not positiveand to defend our principles and ly dictatorial-true, it does not read, 'I comsby facts and arguments; to encour- mand you to do so and so'-but it is not less try professes to desire) by promulgating a Bishop—and obviously intended to be read discientiously believing the Colonization | humble, though a highly respectable and most ty to be an obstruction to the abolition estimable colored ciergyman, it deserves an-

The letter itself is evidence either of indifference or hostility to the anti-slavery ty to the memory of its founders, cause, or of a timorous and yielding spirit in persons of its present supporters. view of the lawless proceedings of a vulgar m it proper here to state that the rabble. In other case, it confers no credit the Anti-Slavery Society upon its author. The Bishop says- My adthat the meeting of the colored vice, therefore, is, give up at once.' Give up at Chatham-street Chapel on Monday | what? Why, 'all connection, in every de-I the week after, was of their own partment, with the Anti-Slavery Society.' at, to celebrate their usual anni- And why give it up? Not because of any f a Debating Society, not in conciety, but in order to propitiate the vilest por-Society was to have been held tion of community, and save, perhaps, further apel on Wednesday evening, it be- depredations upon St. Philip's Church, which a meeting of the church worship- is of more consequence than the maintenthat we believe some of the ance of personal integrity and sound prin-AND AT THIS!

AND AT THIS!

AND AT THIS!

The excitement nourished by the abelitionists has been determined in a lawful assembly. For we are in danger to be called in question of daily the disorders; and we affirm stories in circulation about individuating colored children, ministers united and colored people in marriage, and colored people in marriage, ists encouraging intermarriages,

The excitement nourished by the abelitionists has been another.

AND AT THIS!

AND AT THIS!

The excitement nourished by the abelitionists has sount dry and they are now in danger of because whereby we may give an account of this concourse. Speech of the Town Clerk of Ephseus.

On the 4th of July, IS34, the American Anti-Slavery Society attempted to observe they have sought to degrade by reation of the condition of mongrels. We relieve however, in the belief that they will be edited to the sentiments are adverse to those few who compose the Anti-Slavery Society.

With none but Christian feelings, and with a deep tours into a flame; and they are now in danger of because of their own kinding. For we are in danger to be called in question for the port and assembly. For we are in danger to be called in question for the sentiments are adverse to those few who compose the Anti-Slavery Society.

With none but Christian feelings, and with a deep tours into a flame; and they are now in danger of because of their own kinding. For we are in danger to be called in question for the port and assembly. For we are in danger to be called in question for the port in the port in the port of the condition of daty, we recommend, most one adverse to those few who compose the Anti-Slavery Society.

With none of the freedom of daty, we recommend, most of the port of the condition of the port of the port of the port of the condition of the port of the condition of the port of the condition of the port of the port of the condition of the port of the port of the port of the condition of the port of the port of the port of the condition of the port of the emeetings when there were to be ciple! Thus we construct the 'advice.' We excited the populace, and are the fairly put upon this language, If the Anti-

an extract from its Constitution:

a bjects of this Society are the endulusation and agravation of above in a continuation and agravation of above in the common good, and the peace of those riots are attributable to the remissness, as children of slavery in the United States, in which exists and that the continuation and agravation of the actual encouragement, of the municipal authorities.

States, the constitution of the common good, and the peace of those riots are attributable to the remissness, if not the actual encouragement, of the municipal authorities.

But that a gravity to stir up a mob:

It is announced that David Paul Brown, of Philade and continuation of the anti-slavery cause? But what say the oracles of God? There is no peace to the wicked.' Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy with the innocent and meritorious sufferers in that sanguinary and ferry persecution.

But that sugainary and ferry persecution.

Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy with the innocent and meritorious sufferers in that such the innocent and meritorious sufferers in that such the innocent and meritorious sufferers in the common and of sorrow, the creating the anti-slavery society, in Chathameter American Anti-Slavery sages to put an end to the domestic formed and an other and to a domestic formed and the formed and to a domestic formed and the formed and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the foregoing resolutions be a rebellious house. And now we subjoin quotations from the such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and a duter decided and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause?

Noted, That the tremptany patience and malignity—then we ask, would be, under such circumstances, come hither to perform such service, in such a cause? on of it to any State that may be heresigned by the President and Secretary, and shall speak MY WORDS UNTO THEM, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear : FOR THEY ARE MOST REBELLIOUS But thou, son of man, hear what I say unto thee: BE NOT THOU REBELLIOUS, like that BISHOP ONDERDONK'S LETTER TO THE rebellious house.' It is infallibly certain, extracts, and how many atrocious misrepre-Spiritual domination is more hateful, and then, that 'self-sacrifice to common good, and the peace of community,' as well as the more to be deplored, than physical. In whatever garb, and under whatever name, it may zealous, uncompromising hostility to slavery. to be resisted with all the energies of an untransmened soul; for 'whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken unto men more than unto GOD, judge ye.'

The letter of Bishop Onderdonk to the Rev. Mr. Williams, (published in our last number,) urging him 'to resign, at once, his connection, in every department, with the Anti-Slavery Society, and to make public his sosignation.'

Anti-Slavery Society, and to make public his sosignation.'

This document, the obvious tendency of which is destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to secure and perturbed to secure and perturbed to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed to secure and perturbed to destroy that union, which the declaration which had just been read was intended to secure and perturbed t

ciety is founded.' The New-York Evange-list declares that 'his letter, as he wrote it, contained a paragraph expressing his firm of the East.'—Commercial Advertiser. adhesion to the Society, although he resigned

hat the meeting at Clinton Hall alleged misdemeanor on the part of the So- THE GRAND INSTIGATORS OF THE

are with him, have a matter against any man, the away is open, and there are deputies: let them implead mischief wherever they go. —Ibid.

s that we cught to recant or relinquish ed, for there is no evidence to show, that Mr. ing more than one-sixth portion of its populalisy.

The present state of public feeling in this city, the principle or measure we have adopted, that being willing as free American citizens, to the length of the and die by the Constitution of our hait. Slavery Convention.

We herewith transmit to you a copy of each of the publication of the p

ation—one in fact, not in form merely—from the Society. His object was to induce Mr. Williams not to open his lips on the subject as much to blame as were the apostles, 'who there, what may be expected in the south !—Ibid.

The real conspirators and leaders reply,—And if these things are 'seen in the green tree, what may be expected in the south !—Ibid.

gamation of color? If they will not, let them fear-lessly assert their determination, and show, though there, what may be expected in the south !—Ibid.

gamation of color? If they will not, let them fear-lessly assert their determination, and show, though there, what may be expected in the south !—Ibid. of abolition-or, in other words, to suffer turned the world upside down'-as was Paul FIRST OF AUGUST.

On Friday next, slavery virtually ceases himself to be GAGGED, because, forsooth, his proughout the British Colonies, and EIGHT advocacy of his own inalienable rights—the men of high standing in the uproar at Ephesus—as was officers, editors of newspapers, throughout the British Colonies, and Eight advocacy of his own inalienable rights—the infant Saviour in inducing Herod to slay f such disduced the could dispute the could dispute the could be a day not to be passed over coldly or silently by any man who has—we will not say, an inefficient and continuous and property and the children that were in Bethlehem. Who instigated the riots? We answer emphatically, those editors who are advocates of inefficient and career, and we are satisfied that immediate security of their persons and property may be relied on, and the city restored to his wonted who instigated the riots? We answer emphatically, those editors who are advocates of inefficient.

American heart, for that in these degenerate officers, entered to start the children that were in Bethlehem. erwise, but we cannot. The lact American heart, for that in these degenerate complexion is stronger than their abhorrence the American Colonization Society! The

New York papers to show who instigated and are miscreauts, to whom the laws owe their heaviest applauded the riots, begging our readers to applanded the riots, begging our readers to peruse each of them with the utmost care, the danger and injury which these instigators have and then make their own comments. See sentations and aspersions are contained in tion in regard to the course of the fanatics.'—Ibid.

mana you to the season arguments; to the consist and the season of the initial parties; to consider the political parties; to consider the pains and penalties of ghostly disconstitude the pains and penalties of ghostly disconstant the pains an Some remarks upon the Rev. Mr. Williams' letter to the citizens of New-York are excluded for want of room. As it is printed in the newspapers, he is made to say that in resigning his office in the Anti-Slavery Society, he will not 'pass any opinion respecting the principles on which that Society is founded.' The New York Rev.

AND AT THIS!

'Gangs of black fellows were congregated at the corners of the streets through the might, some of whom threatened to burn the city, and declaring that at the next time they would be in sufficient force to whom threatened to burn the city, and declaring that at the next time they would be in sufficient force to whom threatened to burn the city, and declaring that at the next time they would be in sufficient force to overcome the whites. Even till after day-light this morning they were parading the streets, breathing they were their doors in safety. They must see, that in their misguided proceedings, and their misguided proceedings, the following a shelter among the citizens. Innocent and opposed, as most of tuem are, to the course privated by large missing the streets through the might, some of whom threatened to burn the city, and detering that some of whom threatened to burn the city, and detering that some of whom threatened to burn the city, and detering that some of the authors of and various other essays, are on file for an early insertion. Patience, kind correspondents; we have society at total abandonment of their mad career. They must see, that in their misguided proceedings, because the following a shelter among the citizens.

They must be accounted the authors of and various other essays, are on file for an early insertion. Patience, kind correspondents; we have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have been deprived of their houses pulled down, and have bee Gangs of black fellows were congregated at the

that memorable day of freedom by rational, all the Popes or Bishops that have ever lived all the Popes or Bishops that have ever lived that memorable day of freedom by rational, all the Popes or Bishops that have ever lived that memorable day of freedom by rational, we rejoice, however, in the belief that they will be solemn and religious services, in Chatham-st. If the Society be really evil, then it ought to Chapel. They invited a distinguished and the laws will be maintained. The rumors to which be a few of the numerous charges be abandoned 'at once,' without waiting for the damong us, we do not wish to to, or the Common Council, with tailed expositions, not being con-

AND AT THIS!

lessness set in motion the tremendous machinery which has convulsed the city? If the former, they these disturbances to end. Enough, in all conscience, AND AT THIS!

AND AT THIS!

'Amid the clash of contending parties, and the bitterness of political rivalry, the daily papers of this city are without exception—so far as we have seen ciety.

'This document, the obvious tendency of which is

will profit by in after days upon other occasions.Ibid. AND AT THIS!

'In making these remarks, we would be considered as APPLAUDING rather than consuming the course of the people during the late disturbances.

We would not apply the name of a mob to an assemblage which, though roused to the highest pitch of indignation, WERE GOVERNED IN ITS GENTLE OF COURSE. BY A SPILET OF CALM. ERAL COURSE BY A SPIRIT OF CALM-NESS, -Ibid.

and protection of that part of the community, whose

the interruption of their meeting. The right to meet and discuss all topics, belongs to those who are in the wrong as much as to those who are in the right. Public opinion needs reform in our city on this subject.—Journal of Commerce.

We herewith transmit to you a copy of the one house the transmit to you a copy of the of the publications issued by the Society, his abandonment of it will not save him, or his church, in case of another to clubs. In May, the Society held its first rot, from the fury of the mob. The editor of the New-York Evangelist says, Mr. Williams 'simply resigns his office in the Society, how this course may come up to the letter, Lewis Tappan, Samuel E. Cornish.

New-York, July 17, 1834.

The can change his skin in withdrawing from the Society, his abandonment of it will not save him, or his church, in case of another to clubs. In May, the Society held its first rick, from the fury of the mob. The editor of the New-York Evangelist says, Mr. Williams 'simply resigns his office in the Society, have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have opened an Office at No. 46, Washington-street, Boston, over the Auction was him, or his church, in case of another to clubs. In May, the Society held its first rick, from the fury of the mob. The editor, of the New-York Evangelist says, Mr. Williams 'simply resigns his office in the Society, have also been held in that city, and they have also been held in that city, and they have opened an Office at No. 46, Washington-street, Boston, over the Auction was have involved and disgrate.

While then our vivil autherities should be estent of back Rist.—Chatham-street Clappel has a defence to clubs. In May, the Society held its first rick, for the laws to punish—and hence a resort to clubs. In May, the Society held its first rick, for the same Chappel, without of the same Chappel, without of the New-York Evangelist says, Mr. Williams 'simply resigns his office in the Society, have also been held in that city, and they restricted in the cause of district metal-transmit to the same con

David Paul Brown, Esq., a neat, natty bitto gen-tleman, rose and bowed, and bowed, and attempted to proceed, amidst the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation, and positive indications that they would not hear a word that he had to say, and he sat down quite perplexed and disappointed. Lewis Tappan sent off for the police, and the Mayor, with a host of peace officers at his heels, made their ap-pearance. But all was tranquil, peaceable and or-derly, only then would not allow the proceedings of the meeting to be heard—that's all. So the Society

complexion in inefficient good on the control of the blackest crimes?

In SOLORELIAN W. MEXICAL.

In SOLORELIAN W. MEXICAL.

In SOLORELIAN W. MEXICAL.

In Solution of a discovery of the blackest crimes?

In SOLORELIAN W. MEXICAL.

In Solution of the August Right and Atti-Slavery of the complexion of the meeting for the purposes proposed, was a total failure. Union, and not dismion, was, as we pray it may ever be, gloriously triumphant. The abolitionists adjourned sine die in utter despair.—N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

The Grand Jury have their duty to perform at the present exigency, and one of the first we hold to be, to indict Dr. Cox. Mr. Tappan and their associates, as PUBLIC NUISANCES. We are credibly informed, that among our most respectable citizens there is testimony enough in relation to their share in there is testimony en eful proceedings, to sustain a bill against them.'-American.

AND AT THIS!

No one who has had an opportunity to witness the impression made on the popular mind by the doctrines openly promulgated by the immediate abolitionists and amalgamators, can wonder that such an ebullition of feeling was the consequence, as that which has evinced itself.

tonists and amalgamaters should know the ground on which they stand. They are, we learn, always clamorous with the police for protection, and demand it as a right inherent to their character of American citizens. Now we tell them, that when they openly and unblick promptients declarate. and publicly promulgate doctrines which outrage public feeling, they have no right to demand protection from the people they thus insult.—Courier and

'It is said that abolitionists agitate the subject of avery in a way that endangers the safety of the outh and the union of the States. This is true. It true that some of the most conspicuous of the abo-tionists are wild and reckless incendiaries, and if they should succeed in infusing their spirit into the mass of the pepulation at the north, civil war would be excited in the south, and there would be an end at once to our happy union.'—N. Y. OBSERVER!!

CORRECTION. Mr. R. R. Gurley is in-

The Prospectus of a new publication

ion; of J. H. Le Roy, addressed to the Editor of the Boston Commercial Gazette; of J. B. at Hudson, Ohio; of Charles Greene, at Hartford, Ct.; of

AND AT THIS!

On the wall of the building, outside, was suspended the Declaration of the American Anti-Slavery Greene, Hartford, Ct.; George Cary, Cinsciety, framed, and in the style of a fac simile of the Declaration of American Independence. Nothing hardly could have been invented more insulting to American feeling. Indeed, if the abolitionists had to American feeling. Indeed, if the abolitionists had to American feeling. The could hardly have adopted to American feeling. The could hardly have adopted to the could have been invented to the could have bee the Declaration of American Independence. Nothing hardly could have been invented more insulting to American feeling. Indeed, if the abolitionists had wished for a row, they could hardly have adopted measures more likely to bring it about.

Still we, in common with the friends of colonization universally, reprobate and condemn the disturbance which was made. Inexcusable as were the proceedings of the abolitionists, they form no excuse for the interroption of their meeting. The right to meet Pawtuxet, R. I.; E. H. Prentiss, Montpelier, Vt.; Rev. George Waters, Holden, Mass.; John Goddard, East Windsor, Ct.;

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.

THE New-England Anti-Slavery Society have opened an Office at No. 46, Washington-street, Boston, over the Auction

[For the Liberator.] FREEDOM'S SUMMONS. AN ANTI-SLAVERY HYMN. Air-Strike the Cymbal. STROPHE.

Wake, ye Numbers! from your slumbers! Hear the song of Freedom pour By its shaking, fiercely breaking Every chain upon our shore Flags are waving! all tyrants braving! Proudly, freely, o'er our plains! Let no minions check our pinions, While a single grief remains!

ANTISTROPHE. Proud oblations! Thou Queen of Nations! Have been poured upon thy waters! Afric's bleeding sons and daughters, Looking to Jehovah's throne! Chains are wearing! hearts despairing! Will ye hear a nation's moan? Soothe their sorrow, ere the morrow Change their aching hearts to stone !

EPODE. Then the light of Nature's smile, Freedom's realm shall bless the while! And the pleasure Mercy brings, Flow from all her latent springs ! Delight shall spread her shining wings, Rejoicing! SECOND STROPHE.

Daily, nightly ! burning brightly ! Glory's pillar fills the air ! Hearts are waking! chains are breaking! Freedom bids her sons prepare O'er the ocean, in proud devotion, Incense rises to the skies! Frem our mountains, o'er our fountains, See, our Eagle proudly flies! SECOND ANTISTROPHE.

What deploring impedes her soaring? Long in deep oppression lying ! Shall their story mar our glory Tears are falling! fetters galling! Listen to the ery of wo! Still oppressing! never blessing!

Shall their grief no ending know ?

SECOND EPODE. Yes! our nation yet shall feel! Time shall break the chain of steel! Then the slave shall nobly stand! Peace shall smile with lustre bland! Glory shall crown our happy land,

Forever! Lynn, July 4, 1834. ALONZO LEWIS.

[For the Liberator.] TO CHARLES STUART, PREACHER OF IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

Thrice welcome to our guilty land, Thou servant of the Lord! Thou bearer of his sweet command. And dew-distilling word! Others have come, in zeal of youth,

Boanerges,-designed To flash the light of angry truth Upon the guilty mind. And these with ready hand we greet,

Their flaming zeal approve ;-But the whole heart bou ands forth to meet The message of thy love. Thou bear'st the impress of thy Lord;

On infancy He smiled; Thy condescension can afford To greet the lowest child.

He blest Ilis enemies-and thou, By His commandment led, Giv'st to their thirst pure water now Now to their hunger bread. The coals thus heaped of heavenly fire,

Will be intensely felt; The flinty heart will burn with ire, But the good ore will melt :-Will melt, and fervid streams will flow From Orleans to Maine ;

Northern and southern hearts will glow, And melt the negro's chain.

FOREST WORSHIP. 'Go thou and seek the house of prayer, I to the woodlands will repair.'-Southey.

Within the sun-lit forest, Our roof of the bright blue sky, Where fountains flow, and wild flowers blow, We lift our hearts on high ;-Beneath the frown of wicked men Our country's strength is bowing But, thanks to God, they can't prevent The lone wild flowers from blowing! High, high above the tree tops,

The lark is soaring free; Where streams the light through broken clouds, His speckled breast I see; Beneath the might of wicked men, The poor man's worth is dying : But, thanked be God, in spite of them, The lark still warbles flying !

Speak low, thou heaven-paid teacher! The tempest bursts above : God whispers in his thunder! hear The terrors of his love! On useful hands and honest hearts,

The base their wrath are wreaking : But, thanked be God, they can't prevent The storm of heaven from speaking!

TO -Of all the flowers that sweetly blow, You ask, which is most dear to me; I love them best, which native grow, And, unassuming, bloom-like thee! And first, I love the Violet sweet: Content it blooms, though none may sec,

The applausive gaze it does not seek, But hides its modest worth-like thee! And the Vale-lily's virgin white;

Its forms and emblems well agree; Though sumply clothed, it glads the sight, Though unobtrusive, charms-like thee I love the wild Forget-me-not; Where labor rests, it does not flee,

But graces oft the rustic's cot, And breathes contentment round-like thee! I love the rose, because its cheek Glows fresh with health and cheerful glee;

Its tints the touch of beauty speak,
"T is beauty's favorite—'t is like thee! To number more were waste of time;

In short, whate'er their form might be, Whate'er their hues, whate'er their clime, I love them most when most like thee!

LIFE AND FLOWERS. Just like life are yender flowers-Just as brief its blooming hours, And soon must fade the sweetest bowers,

Life to life with endless day, Are flowers that never fade away : O may we be such flowers as they-Ever bright!

MISCELLANEOUS.

strong, the hair of his head short, and his meet him with a ready welcome. skin hard and of a tanned leather color, like the liquor he was lying in. In the beginning of the last century, the perfect body of and poor according to the proportion between a man in the ancient Saxon costume, was his desires and enjoyments. Of riches as of perished, however, on exposure to the air.
In 1747 the body of a woman was found

many ages; vet her nails, hair and skin are marks of decay. On the estate of the Earl feet of moss; -- the body was completely clothed, and the garments made of hair. Before the use of wool was known in that counwas fresh and unimpaired.

In digging a well near Dulventon, in Somershire, says Lyell, in his principles of Geology; pigs were found still entire, and in various postures. Their shape was well think properly of our state, it is most benepreserved, the skin which retained the hair, ficial to us .- Johnson. having assumed a dry, membraneous appear-

At the battle of Solway, in the time of Henry 8th, (1542) an unfortunate troop of horse was driven into a morass, which instantly closed upon them. The tale was traditional, but is now authenticated,-a man and horse in complete armor, having been many years afterwards discovered by peatdiggers in the place where the affair happened. This anti-septic property of peat is derived from the carbonic and gallic acids which issue from decayed wood.

Peat formerly covered extensive tracts in England. It is still found in various situations,-often in valleys or plains from three to forty feet deep; it also occurs upon the sides of mountains. The tops of mountains, upwards of 2000 feet high, in the Highlands of Scotland, are said to be covered with peat of an excellent kind .- Portsmouth Journal.

Genius deficient in Conversation .- The so forcibly expressed the sublime sentiments of the hero, had nothing in his exterior that so forcibly expressed the sublime sentiments indicated his genius; on the contrary, his conversation was so inspid, that it never failed of wearying. Nature, who had lavished on him the gifts of genius, had forgotten to blend with them her more ordinary ones. He did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master.

When his friends represented to him how much more he might please by not disdaining to correct these trivial errors, he would smile and say, ' I am not the less Peter Cor-Descartes, whose habits were formed in solitude and meditation, was silent upon borne off in triumph by the populace, in mixed company; and Thomas describes his mind by saying that he had received his mind by saying that he had received his ——New-York paper.

burn Washington. The painting was thereformed in solitude and meditation, was silent upon borne off in triumph by the Pedroites, of simpping the Pedroites, of simpling but not in current coin; or as Addison expressed the same idea, comparing himself to banker, who possessed the wealth of his friends at home, though he carried none of the drawing-room, but surrenders to me at discretion on the staircase.' Such may say with Themistocles, when asked to play on a lute, 'I cannot fiddle, but I can make a little village a great city.

The deficiences of Addison in conversation are well known. He preserved a rigid stood before .- Boston Gazette. silence amongst strangers, but if he was silent, it was the silence of meditation. How lent, it was the science of meditation. How that information has been received, that the often at that moment, he labored at some future Spectator!

The cymical Mandeville compared Addiblush when he calls down those of a Pope. | remarkable .- Sentinel.

Virgil was heavy in conversation, and resembled more an ordinary man than an enchanting poet. La Fontam, says La Bruyere, appeared coarse, heavy, and stupid; he could not speak or describe what he had just seen; but when

he wrote, he was the model of poetry. It is very easy, said a humorous observer on La Fontain, to be a man of wit or a fool; but to be both, and that too in the extreme degree, is indeed admirable, and only to be the storm in Centreville, Luzerne county that fine natural genius, Goldsmith. Chaucer was more facetious in his tales than in his used to rally him by saying that his silence was more agreeable than his conversation.

Isocrates, celebrated for his beautiful oratorical compositions, was of so timid a disposition that he never ventured to speak in stone which will not cut, but enables other paratus is in operation in that place, which public. He compared himself to the whetthings to do this; for his productions served as models to other orators. Vaucanson was said to be as much a machine as any he had fifty tons on every brick; it comes from the made. Dryden says of himself, - My con- machine as smooth as plates of polished steel versation is slow and dull, my humor saturnine and reserved. In short, I am none of minute. those who endeavor to break jests in com-pany, or make repartees.'-Curiositics of Literature.

Suicide of Judge Lamar of Georgia .-This gentleman killed himself with a pistol on the 4th inst. in his garden. A correspondent of the Augusta Courier says: 'The cause of his death it will be difficult satisfactorily to account for-it will suffice to say that he has been affected with a tormenting disease (dyspepsia) for the last few months. He left on his desk a short farewell address to his wife, children, and relatives, the purport of which I have not learnt.'

Animal Bodies in Peat. The property a habit, has become in the highest sense, inpossessed by peat to preserve animal matter dependent of all other sources of amusement, abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an Possessed by peat to preserve animal matter dependent of all other sources of amusement, abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an dependent of all other sources of amusement, abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; besides which, kanright names; therefore, infidels say, it is an abundant is that tree; probably owing to this circumstance that ety may set up their epemeral idol, one day fleshy portions of the Mastedon and other admitting, and another rejecting him according to its unsettled caprices. They may bogs. It is stated in the Philosophical Transture of their favor alternately actions of 1734, that two human bodies were upon the rich, witty, learned, young, and forpreserved in peat for fifty nine years. In tunate and gay, and he may not be able to January, 1675, a farmer and his maid servant claim to be either. But if he have learned were crossing the peat moors in Derbyshire, really to love study and to hold converse with Eng. They were overtaken by a great fall the mighty dead, he may set all their decisors of snow, and both perished; their bodies ions at defiance. He can draw his supplies of May. Dr. Waldron, Catholic Bishop of May be a supplied by the Killer died at Arnayce May 27th were not found until the 3d of May in the of interest and amusement, and those of the Killala, died at Arnaree, May 27th. same year; and being then offensive, the highest order, which life can furnish, from coroner directed them to be buried on the his own perennial and exhaustless fountains. spot in the peat. Here they remained thirty. Neither need he envy the possessor of the nine years, when the curiosity of some coun- most magnificent apartments, in which to trymen induced them to open their graves. deposite his splendid copies, with their gaudy The bodies appeared quite fresh; the skin engravings, gildings and bindings. To a real was fair and of its natural color, and the flesh lover of books, a stall, so that it be amply offer for sale a suite of diamonds valued at of the legislature, and received a military as soft as that of persons just dead. They furnished, is as good as the Vatican, and nawere afterwards frequently exposed as curiosities, until in 1716, they were buried by to the grand apartments of her reading room; order of the man's descendants. At that and, seeing him enter satisfied with his book time the man was perfect, his beard was in his hand, her composed visage will always

Poverty and Riches .- Every man is rich discovered in peat in Yorkshire. It soon every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the six feet deep in a peat moor in Lincolnshire. attainment of felicity, ardor after them setions than we find them insufficient to fill up water threw her into convulsions. described as having shown scarcely any the vacuities of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessaries, but custom of Moira, in Ireland, a human body was dug gives the name of poverty to the want of suup, a foot deep in gravel, covered with eleven perfluties. It is the great privilege of poverty, to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature, what try, the clothing of the inhabitants was made the great and wealthy are compelled to proof hair, so that it would seem that this body cure by the help of art. Adversity has ever had been buried at that early period; yet it been considered as the state in which a man be distinguished with the microscope, in the particularly being free from flatteries. Pros- disorder. perity is too apt to prevent us from examining our conduct, but as adversity leads us to

> New Epigram by Burns .- Burns called nce on a certain lord in Edinburgh, and was shown into a library. To amuse himself till his lordship was at leisure, he took down a on opening discovered, from the gilding, that it had never been read; also, that the worms were eating it through and through. Some down Shakspeare, and found the following lines pencilled by Burns on the first page:-

'Through and through the inspired leaves, Ye maggots, make your windings; But, oh! respect his lordship's taste, And spare his golden bindings.'

A Mormon Battle .- A letter has been re ceived at Chardon, Ohio, direct from Misouri, which states that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson County. A party of the citizens great Peter Corneille, whose genius resem-bled that of our Shakspeare, and who has and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was putated, but he died three days after the

> American Feeling .- The mob that attacked the house of Mr. Lewis Tappan, on Wednesday night, were for a moment arrested in their work of destruction upon the furniture by the discovery, that they were about committing to the flames the 'likeness of Wash-A general cry was sent forth-'it is Washington-in the name of God don't burn Washington.' The painting was there-

Daring Exploit .- Taking a turn in the Mall, we saw a man standing upright with it in his pocket; or as that judicious moralist both feet on the very apex of the pine-apple Nicole, one of the Port-Royal Society, who on the top of the State House, which it seems said of a scintillant wit, 'He conquers me in is undergoing all necessary repairs within, is undergoing all necessary repairs within, is a Bible, said to contain a new work of interactions of each years appearance of continuing so, and a coat of paint without. For this purpose, a staging has been erected round the and a considerable addition to the fifth Book.

Prints, &c. cheap for cash. Letter press and Stationary:

MRS. THOMAS.

Prints, &c. cheap for cash. Letter press Corner of Washington & Front-sts. See cupola, or lantern, and this man had ascendthe sole purpose, as it seemed to us, of stand- fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which ders will be thankfully received, and puncing where in all probability no man ever was already known to the learned. The tually attended to.

Gettysburg, July 14 .- We regret to state, who was on his return here from Cincinnati, was lost overboard from a steamhoat on the son, after having passed an evening in his 4th inst. about one day's run from Cincinnacompany, to a silent parson in a tie-wig. It ti, and before assistance could be rendered, is no shame for an Addison to receive the was drowned. His intellect was amongst censures of a Mandeville; he has only to those of the first order, his social qualities

> Death of Citizen Genet .- Edmund C. Genet, Esq. died at his residence in Schodack, Renssalaer county on Tuesday, after an illoon after the revolution, and when super-

An interesting incident occurred during found in him. This observation applies to An infant that was at the time lying in the eradle, fell, together with the floor and chimconversation, and the Countess of Pembroke mother to be crushed to death-some humane was unbounded. He was a classical schola individuals, however, on removing a portion of gentlemanly habits and address, and the of the ruins, found the infant in the cradle author of several talented works, to none entirely unharmed!

> Brick Machine .- The Mount Vernon (O.) Gazette states, that a new brick-making apmakes the very best quality of bricks out of dry clay. There is a pressure of more than can produce. One horse makes 20 in a

Cure for Polypus .- A writer in a foreign periodical relates that an obstinate case of polipi of the nose, of long standing, was cured by applying laudanum, with a hair country; and those who seek to throw pencil, to the polipi.

Lafayette Eulogist .- Mr. Webster is prevented, by imperative pre-engagements, accepting the invitation of the Young Men to ounce the Eulogy on Lafayette, and the Hon. Edward Everett has acceded to the request of the Committee to be the Orator.

Reading .- Whoever has acquired a taste | At the new colony on Swan river, the fuel be suppressed. The Bible condemns adulfor reading, so fixed that it has settled into a used is a delightful aromatic cedar; the tery, fornication, whoredom, and all kinds of

> The funeral procession in Baltimore on Thursday in honor of Lafayette, was very imposing; it is thought that 20,000 were present at the delivery of the address.

> The celebrated Catholic Bishop, Rev. Dr. Doyle, died at Carlow, Ireland, on the 31st In a trip from Hudson to Troy a few days

since, Mr. Burden's boat accomplished eigh teen miles in an hour and five minutes.

\$326,666 66. Eng. which contains 2600 pupils. We presume there is no other of equal size in the

Eng. at which there were present about 1200 boys. I have seen him for years in the poortaining 200 gallons, and forty reformed his death-bed. He lingered long, as if death is all the next being fellowed by the drunkards officiated as waiters.

The antique sandals on her feet afforded cures us from weariness of ourselves, but no of vinegar and constant bleeding. She was proof that she had been buried there for sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisi- able to taste the vinegar, while the sight of

> Va. 'The stage was upset in descending a having occasioned the town an expense of Lydia White, at the Free Labor Store, N C. was slightly injured.

The itch is caused by an insect, white, with eight reddish legs, in the four hind most easily becomes acquainted with himself, vesicles, in the joints, which accompany the

> London, June 4 .- We yesterday announccompletely disorganised and dispirited state, benefit to the community. crossed the Tagus to the southern side, taking the rather circuitous route of Evora for Elvas. At every step, however, his force became more weakened by desertion or fatigue, but chiefly from the former cause; and pressed by the victorious army in the rear, whilst another marched from Montemor to cut him off from the sea, Miguel at last saw no prospect of safety but in an armistice.

A flag of truce was accordingly sent to Marshal Saldanha, who having no instructions, could give no other answer than that ine would immediately send off the proposal by express, to Lisbon. There it was instanneously repudiated, and the Marshal himself was reproved for being weak enough to isten to any offer of compromise, and for being disobedient to orders for arresting, even for a moment, the onward march of his troops. It is said that one of the conditions 50 cts.; Garrison's Trial, 12 cts.; Anti-Slaproposed by Miguel was, that all his creatures should be continued in the places which | very Hymns, 8 cts., &c. &c. they then held; which was, of course, not listened to for a moment. Eventually he surrendered at discretion, and appears to refuge of an English ship of war, in which he is already upon his way to this country.

Paris, June 5 .- Among the curiosities sinia are two remarkable manuscripts. One a Bible, said to contain a new of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. and Job Printing, Book Binding and Pic ed some feet higher than was necessary, for It also contains the Book of Enoch, and Framing, will be neatly executed. 'All orother manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of communications must be post paid. Nice (325), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their Kings. This code divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats of the relations of the Church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are alpresent the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.

young Queen of Hungary performed, in the the Letter of Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, ness of two days. Mr. Genet came to this name of the Empress, the ceremony of wash- giving his reasons for abandoning the Amercountry as Minister of the French Republic, ing the feet of twelve old men and twelve ican Colonization Society. old women. Of the old men, the eldest was seded, took up his permanent residence among us as a private citizen.

In the friends of bleeding among us as a private citizen.

An interesting incident occurred during eldest of the women was 97, the youngest it into every family. 85, and the twelve together, 1075 years.

An old bachelor named Julian Hibberd recently died at Hempstead, England. He ney, into the cellar, and was supposed by its lived in a secluded-cottage, but his charity which he would put his name. He died worth \$8,000, which he distributed in legaies-and directed in his will his body to given to an Anatomical School, to which for many years he had been a subscriber.

MORAL.

MORAL REFORM.

We say that Mr. McDowall is doing just the work, which ought to be done, and must be done, in order to check that flood of licentiousness, which is sweeping over our whole stacles in his way, or cry out 'shame,' 'indiscretion,' 'indelicacy,' ought to be ashamed of themselves. The very reasons which they urge against 'McDowall's Journal,' are among the very reasons which infidels urge against the Bible; and on the same ground, that a New-York Grand Jury 'present' the An ingenious mechanic is inventing a ma
'Journal' as a 'nuisance,' and the New-York

Observer and Boston Recorder give their the best of BOOTS and SHOES, lower chine for sewing, by which a suit of clothes approbation of the 'presentment,' infidels urge than at any other Store in the City.

may be made in one hour.

may be made in one hour.

may be made in one hour.

inflame the passions of the young; 'while, and lungs, and indeed every thing at the same time, these very infidels are pri- to Consumption. It is equally eff. vately selling books and prints, written and removing Scrofula, King's Evil, Ten. engraved for the very purpose of encouraging universal licentiousness!—New-England purity of the blood. To those who afflicted with any of these troublesom

The Drunkard's Funeral .- Yesterday I attended a funeral at the poor house. It was the drunkard's funeral. I have seen his deheate state of health, being purely a him the drunkard's funeral. whole course. I remembered when he was intelligent, respectable and lovely. His tall stature, beautiful mien, noble intellect, inspired respect. He commenced business as We perceive by a London paper that a merchant; was soon commissioned as a can only say from experience, (the only Messrs. Rundle & Bridge, of Ludgate Hill, justice of the peace; was elected a member test,) that it will effectually relieve in of the legislature, and received a military commission. Honors thickened, but there The proprietor of the 'Syrop,' however, a Largest Sunday School.—It is stated that was 'a worm at the root.' He drank secret-Largest Sunday School.—It is stated that the root. The drain secret, there is a Sabbath School in Manchester, live I remember the first time he appeared subjoint the following certificates from the subjoint the s disguised; he was then unsuspected. The downward course was slow but sure. Years passed on, and his family were obliged to forsake him. He became a street drunkard.

A tea-party was lately held in Preston, I have seen him pass along, the derision of boys. I have seen him for years in the poordisguised; he was then unsuspected. The sons who have been relieved by it, and was asliamed to take him. I heard the bell is all she asks; being fully satisfied A case of hydrophobia in a female was lately cured at Bordeaux by copious draughts the temperance meeting, on the 25th of February. I officiated at his funeral. One solitary mourner only attended. We laid him ters (post paid) to the Preprieter, No. low in an obscure part of the grave-yard. Spruce street, two doors below Second, Mr. Clay had a very narrow escape in Thus lived-thus died-thus was buried side-or to her Agents, Budd, West & passing from Charlestown to Winchester, T - B -, Esq. a victim of intemperance! No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Sidall, ligencer.

Influence of Parents .- Our religion, politics, language, morals, and even gestures, are mostly derived from the parental type. How careful, then, our fathers and mothers those of my fellow creatures who may ought to be to set us good copies! They affected as I have been. It is now bught to know that they are sowing the than five years since I was first alled seeds of good or evil to unknown genera- with scrofula. Nearly five years of theta London, June 4.—We yesterday announced the important fact of the final submission of Don Miguel to the superior good fortune of his brother—his departure from Portugal, and the termination, in fact, of the miserable civil war by which that country has been so with the country long torn. We are now able, from intermediate Chronicas, to supply some particulars of the occurrences which preceded the last citizens, husbands, parents and wives. As surrender, and which were necessary to heads of families, each is the founder and complete the narrative between the great governor of one of the little federative states about five bottles, and all pain has ceased. overthrow near Thomar, reported on Mon- of which the body politic is composed; and and every vestige of the disease has dis day last, and the present time. It appears, it shall be on their primary training and rule, then, that after evacuating Santarem, Don Miguel, with 7,000 or 8,000 followers, in a sources of disorder and misery, or joy and ly to call

ARIJOLD BUFFUM

MOST respectfully invites his friends in Philadelphia to call at the LONDON HAT STORE, No. 215, Chestnut-street, second door above Seventh-street, and see is assortment of Satin Beaver and Fur Hats of a very superior quality, at the reduced prices of \$3 and \$4.

The Satin Beavers are made on fine linen odies instead of wool, which is a very great improvement; and for lightness, durability, taking two bottles I was so far restored second hand Hats, from 50 cts, to \$2 each. Trunks, Stocks, Caps, &c.

Books, among which are Phelps' Lectures, price 50 cts.; Poems by Phillis Wheatley. an African slave, with a memoir of her life

As Agent for the the Liberator, A. B. ear. received from your 'Balm of Lebano nestly solicits those subscribers in Philadel. pels me as a matter of duty, to make phia, who have not paid for the present year, case known for the benefit of others, where the present year. to call at his Store in the course of next have been thankful for the only terms conceded to himself from the Peninsula without delay.

It is call at his Store in the course of next week, and make payment, as it is indispensably about a week ago, my child was attached in a similar week, and make payment, as it is indispensably necessary that the accounts for the pressult with the Dysentary, 1 procured a but

> ANTI-SLAVERY BOOK STORE. 67, Lespenard-street, near Broadway.

which M. Ruppel has brought from Abys-sinia are two remarkable manuscriots. One work of lications of every description, wholesale

N. B. All orders must be cashed, and all D. RUGGLES. New-York, May 26, 1834.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

JUST from the press, and for sale at the office of the Liberator, a pamphlet conso some remarkable hymns, because they taining Mr. Henry B. Stanton's Letter respecting the great debate on Slavery and Colonization, at the Lane Semmary; the clonization, Speech of Mr. James A. Thome of Kentucky, delivered at the first anniversary of the Amer-Ancient Custom .- On Holy Thursday the lean Anti-Slavery Society in May last; and

> This pamphlet merits a wide circulation; humanity will assist by their means in putting it into every family.
>
> Price \$4 per hundred, 50 cents per dozen,

FREE LABOR STORE, No. 376, Pearl Street.

HE subscriber informs his friends that he has just opened a few cases of yard wide Calicoes, and fine shirting Muslin, reby remunerated labor, and expects soon to have an assortment of unbleached goods. He is, as usual, supplied with Irish Linen, East India Dry Goods, White and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea of various qualities, Spices, &c.

CONNECTICUT—Henry Foster, Harlof lam Anderson, New-Loudon; Frederick Norwich; William Arris, Canterbury; Jones and Samuel P. Davis, New-Haven-New-York City; George Hogarth, Brocklynic Marriott, Hudson; Nathan Blount, Poughk William P. Griffin, Albany; James W. Joses Spices, &c. JOSEPH K. BEALE.

New-York, 6th month, 20th, 1834.

GENTEEL BOARDING.

SEVERAL respectable persons of color can be accommodated with board in a private family. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge Street, at Joel W. Lewis's shop, or of C. J. Lewis, West Centre-street, second door from Beal's Grocery.

J. R. CAMBELL,

NFORMS his trienus tout.

17 Clinton-Street, where they can buy
18 Clinton-Street, where they can buy NFORMS his friends that he keeps at

TO THE PUBLIC. SIROP LES HERBE.

tions, a trial is only necessary to even the most incredulous of the effect its powers-and it may be taken in the

E. MOORE, Philadelphia 42. North 4th street, four doors below Are West Side. Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

MRS. MOORE, -I make the following state. ance. It is now about six weeks since If Any person who wishes to be isfied of the truth of this statement, has ly to call at my house, and see me, when will be satisfied with my present appear and I can easily satisfy them as to what appearance was but a short time ago.
MRS. STAKELY, Opposite 196 Alley. Philadelphia, January 24, 1833.

MRS. MOORE-Having received such cided relief from your Syrop Les He I feel it my duty to make it known to the public.—In the fall of 1831, I took a see old, and it settled on my breast. I every thing, but without obtaining any n continued this way until March last, who I commenced taking the 'Syrop;' and

discontinue its use, and I have had no re ALSO, -A general supply of Anti-Slavery of the symptoms since. JANE WHI Price's Court, Lombard, above 3d str

Philadelphia, April, 1833. Philadelphia, August 9th, 185 MRS. MOORE-The benefit my chi usual; when, through inattention on part, it eat immoderately of green fro was again attacked in the same way, more violently; I used the 'Balm' a se time, and a second time it was succe The child is now doing well, and has en

UNION GARDEN, 154, Church Street, New-York. PHILIP BUTLER & ARTHURLAN FORD would inform the they have opened a garden at the place. It has been very neatly f and having had much experience as tioners, they feel assured that they ca those gentlemen and ladies who may them with a call

New-York, 20th June, 1834.

GROCERIES,

FREE FROM THE LABOR OF SLAVE ISAAC CLEMENT, No. 60, North Fourth Street, Phile

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RHODE-ISLAND—Henry E. Benson and A. Niger, Providence.
CONNECTICUT—Henry Foster, Hardford:

william P. Griffin, Albany; James W. Joshumira; Josiah Green, Rochester; Eli Hezzald, falo; Isaac Griffin, Saratega; George Bowley, neva; Samuel N. Sweet, Adams.

DELAWARE—Thomas M'Pherson, Wilston.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Arnold Buffern, James ummell, and Joseph Shaipless, Philadel h Vashon, Pittsburg; George Chester, Hairis nomas Hambleton, Jenuerville; John Peck, Februard R Inomas Hambleton, Jennerville; John Federalisle; Thomas Williams, Lewistown; Edward Ra Williamsport; John Williams, Valley Mill; Will Brewer, Wilkesbarre.

OHIO—George Cary, Cincinnati: James Hobeton, Spruce Vale; James Leach, Chillied William Hill, Washington; Orsamus D. Carle Copley.

INDIANA-Jonathan Shaw, Nettle Creek

naniel Field, Jeffersonville. HAYTI-William B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince ENGLAND-Joseph Phillips, Aldermanies

NO. 11, ME. ABBUSO WM. LLOYD

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Two Dollars
All letters an
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hast Office by us, w REFUGE (ANTI-S

The recent dis at least ought fect—that of place sister cities, more upon our guard. these deplotable to to blame. The instigators of the ntry, are mos Paul Browns, and we in charity ing fanatics of th se, or the very ded men to un of the chief corn constitution, that every friend to hi ace and quietne to civil war and and desolation to lead, most emph There is no time few in number to to be despised on upon us, secretly,

no one subject of fellow-citizens of so thoroughly alice.
The tariff and all rough, in all con comparison w heir estimation t upon that chord, b vibrations will be cords and unple the whole country see a set of vile ring themselves, scatter the firewide throughout posed as it is of requiring but a break out into that they should desperation. What, in the n and our quondam want,—Notoriety it, and we think to of obtaining it, to youth who fired t

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It is well know

provided they car designs. No one slavery has been very has been our country more emn, still existing fied by our father to do with it. It of the North have It belongs ex is bad enough as say, and we believed ninety-nine ou elligent men in -let the South a without the sli part, as best they Boston Commercial

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Anti-Slavery Soc

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